returning to New York to-day, but his associates asked him to remain because they felt that all danger was not past.

The colonel said he felt no pain at present. He placed his right forefinger carefully on his breast to indicate the position of the wound, and said that while he still had an occasional twinge to remind him of it, he was at ease.

freely, although he was careful not to move his body. He punctuated his remarks with gestures, but they were not the same vigorous gestures which he is went to make. He waved his hand or thrust forward a finger with a quick dart, instead of bringing down a clenched fist on an open palm with a

Bothered by Broken Rib.

The colonel still had trouble with his broken rib, he said. His only apparent worry was lest the rib should not knit quickly enough to permit him to make a few speeches in the closing days of the campaign. If he took a deep breath, he explained, the edges parted and the beginning which nature had made at her task of knitting them together would be all for naught.

"If I can get that rib so that the edges hold," said the colonel, "and it doesn't pain me to take a deep breath, I hope to make some speeches week after next."

As his thoughts turned to the campaign Colonel Roosevelt's manner clared was more than he had been acchanged. Although he had been cautioned not to forget that he was far from a well man and to guard against excitement, his face flushed and his gestures became more vigorous.

They'll have to be short speeches at first. I suppose," he said, "but I'll make some good ones."

The colonel paused for a moment. He set his jaw hard and clenched his first for the only time during the interview, as he exclaimed, "I ask no quar-

"It is amusing to see the predicament of Governor Marshall," he added, with a laugh, "The Governor has been making his campaign on the assertion that I was not at San Juan Hill. This may stagger him, but in a week he will discover that I was not shot at all, and that, anyway, it was birdshot, and that it hit another man instead of me. and finally that I was in Oshkosh that

Colonel Roosevelt expected, he said, to bring the campaign to a close just as if he had not been shot. He hoped to be able to put in a week of campaigning and "say a few things," although he might be unable to travel as he had been doing, making sometimes ing Chicago on Monday or Tuesday. a dozen speeches in a day. His physicians told him that probably he could leave for Oyster Bay on Monday or Tuesday, and the colonel at once made up his mind that he would go on the earliest train on Monday which would suit his purposes.

Not Yet Sure of Speaking.

Despite his confidence that he will be back in the fight week after next, the colonel has not yet received assurances that he will be able to make a single speech. A week of absolute rest at Sagamore Hill comes first, and it will

Colonel Roosevelt spoke of the visit of Governor Hiram Johnson, his running mate, who spent a short time with him this afternoon. He said there was little he could say about the conversa tion and that they had "not talked much politics."

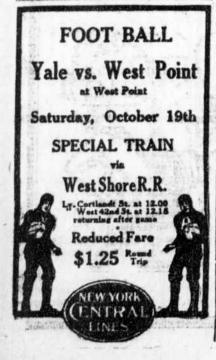
"We discussed the social and industrial planks of the platform," said the month later.' colonel, "and talked over the political situation, but for the most part we talked of other things, not politics."

The effect of Colonel Roosevelt's exertion was beginning to show itself. At the outset of the talk he bore himself in a way which gave no indication of his condition, except that he sat quietly in his chair instead of moving about in his customary energetic way. which there was a trace of weariness, the usual bulletin. He had plucked a green sprig from a plant which some one had sent him, and as he talked he held it by the leaves and used the stem as a pointer, thrusting it quickly at one after another of his interviewers to emphasize

a point. At last the colonel dropped the sprig and let his hands fall to his knees. It was his sign that the interview was

Goodby," he said,





ROOSEVELT EAGER TO LEAVE THE HOSPITAL

in Bed, and He Wants to Get Into Campaign.

Rapidly They Agree He May Soon Go, but Say He Must Rest at Oyster Bay.

Chicago, Oct. 18.-Theodore Roosevelt awoke at Mercy Hospital a little before 7 o'clock this morning full of vigor. His nurse hastened into the colonel's room and was assured he had had a "perfectly bully night."

Soon after 11 o'clock last night he dropped the book he had been reading. Mrs. Roosevelt retired to her room, the lights were extinguished and he fell asleep, not to awaken until 4:30 this morning, when his clinical record was taken

for the only time during the night. In all, Colonel Roosevelt slept more than six and a half hours, which he decustomed to in all his life.

The colonel felt fine. He not only said so himself, but he showed it in every way. His color was good. His eyes were bright and his manner was animated. He joked and laughed with his nurse during the process of taking his clinical record.

Wants Bullet as Souvenir.

When the colonel awoke this morning he wondered whether the doctors would decide to remove the bullet. He said if it was extracted he would have it gilded

and made into a pocket piece. When the patient had had a sponge bath and an alcohol rub he said he was ravenously hungry and was almost positive the fare allowed would not prove to be half enough. He declared a steak and a couple of chops would about fill the bill.

"I'm getting anxious to get back to Armageddon, boys," was Colonel Roosevelt's jesting greeting to his physicians and as compared with 171,846 in 1910, when they appeared. The remark epitomized the whole situation at Mercy Hospital. His anxiety to get back into the campaign was sharpened by the continued avorable tone of the bulletin issued after the examination.

Aware of this, his physicians began computing the wisdom of fixing an early date for his departure. They were no inclined to make a definite promise, but the tone of the conversation appeared to centre around the likelihood of his leav

Colonel Roosevelt said he would like This, it was agreed, was impossible While the danger from sepsis, it was said, would be sufficiently gone to-night, there was still the rest of the eight-day period in which lockjaw might appear. This has been made less probable by administering an antitoxin, but the practice of taking absolutely no chances will be continued "You don't know how irksome this is.

the colonel told the doctors as they gath ered at his bedside. "I don't want to do anything to undo the splendid work you gentlemen have done for me and to put myself in the position of having to come back and ask you to do it all over again. depend on his progress then what but the time just now is very valuable, and I hope you understand how impor tant it is that I get back to work.

"We do understand it, colonel," replied Dr. Murphy, "but we have only one con- 970; 9th, 1,095; 10th, 383; 11th, 1,041; pared statement of so abusive a charcern. When you go out of here we want you to go to all purposes a well man, or 922; 18th, 651; 20th, 653; 22d, 557; permit him to proceed, well on the way to recovery that no setback will be possible with reasonable care. We believe you might better lose a day or two now than a week or a

Submits with a Protest.

Mrs. Roosevelt agreed with this, and Colonel Roosevelt said:

"Well, you're all against me, I see, so guess all I can do is protest vigorously every time I have an opportunity. I will admit I am doing famously with such breakfasts as I had this morning."

Colonel Roosevelt's physicians found his ondition so unchanged at 1 p. m. that But finally he spoke in lower tones, in they did not consider it necessary to issue

> After the doctors had agreed that the A.D. patient would probably be able to star nome early next week it was decided that it would be best for him to travel on one of the slower trains, on the theory that the more frequent stops would give him occasional periods of rest.

Colonel Roosevelt will travel in'a pri vate car, and probably will be under th care of Dr. Scurry Terrell, the Dallas physician, who has accompanied him throughout his campaign, and Dr. Alex ander Lambert, his family physician. Others in the party will be Mrs. Roose velt, Theodore, jr., Miss Ethel, Philip Roosevelt, the colonel's young cousing Elbert E. Martin, the secretary who dis armed Schrank; John McGrath, anothe of the colonel's secretaries, and Colonel Cecil Lyon, of Texas.

Colonel Felt Fatigued.

"The colonel himself is surprised to see how that shot whipped the strentgh ou of him," said Dr. Lambert to-day. man can go through what he did with out having his nervous force drained right out of him. Had he gone to th hospital immediately after he was sho he would have been able to save a lo of vitality that was worn away by his remarkable speech.

"He found yesterday, after dictating his statement, that when he removed his mind from the concentrated effort of dic tating it he suddenly felt very much fatigued. He asked us about it, surprised at the exhaustion it had produced. were not, however.'

While Colonel Roosevelt's physicians were careful to say that their patient was not yet out of danger, they were distinctly more optimistic to-night than at any previous time. The passage of the day brought to an end the period within which symptoms of blood poisoning were to be ooked for with no indications of its development. There still remains the possibility of complications in the shape of tetanus, pneumonia or pleurisy. But with the danger of blood poisoning remote, it was felt that the chances were greatly in favor of rapid recovery.

Colonel Roosevelt's temperature fell late to-day to 98, three-fifths of a degree below normal. This was explained as being the result of his exertions during the day and as natural under the circumstances.

Last chance! To register! This is the last day of registration. If you have neglected your duty on the first three days, do not neglect it another minute. Do it new! Boeths open at three days, do not neglect it another queens ... minute. Do it new! Boethe open at Richmond

BIG INCREASE ON THIRD GETS FULL LIST OF DAY OF REGISTRATION

in 1908 and of 8,197 for Three Days' Total.

TO START EARLY IN WEEK MANHATTAN THE LAGGARD M'CORMICK STARTS RUMPUS

Doctors Find Him Improving So Figures Brought Up by Other Makes Such a Bitter Attack on Boroughs-Entire Enrolment to Date This Year 547,706.

> There was a wonderful jump in the registration all over the city yesterday. Not only were the losses of the first two days over 1908, the last Presidenhattan for the total of the first three

The registration in the entire city yesterday, the third day for this year, was 165,944, as compared with 132,097 on the third day in 1908, the last Presidential year, an increase of 33,847, and as compared with 143,456 in 1910, the last Governorship year, an increase of

For the first three days this year the total registration was 547,706, as compared with 539,509 in 1908-an increase of 8,197, and as compared with 462,919 in 1910, an increase of 84,787.

By boroughs the registration three days this year-was:

Manhattan and The Bronx-288,800, as compared with 293,494 in 1908, decrease of 4,694, and as compared with 246,232 in 1910, an increase of 42,-

Brooklyn-202,006, as compared with 197,881 in 1908, an increase of 4,125, an increase of 30,660. Queens 44,667, as compared with 35,

894 in 1908, an increase of 8,773, and as compared with 34,064 in 1910, an increase of 10,603 Richmond-12,233, as compared with

12,240 in 1908, a decrease of 8, and as compared with 11,277 in 1910, an increase of 956. Comparisons of the figure's for the first three days in 1908 with those this

year in Manhattan and The Bronx show big increases in the 23d, 34th and 35th Assembly districts, all of which have increased greatly in population. The increase in the 23d was 5.732. It is a Republican district. The 34th and the 35th have been Democratic districts. The increases were 5,362 and 3,414, respectively.

Increases in other Republican districts are as follows: 6th, 326; 19th, 1,567; 27th, 194. Decreases in Republican districts were: 15th, 629; 21st, 522; 25th, 2,305; 29th, 1,080; 31st, 26. Increases in other Democratic districts were as follows: 4th, 988; 8th, 124th, 558; 28th, 588; 30th, 1,979.

2d, 1.509; 3d, 1.139; 7th, 546; 8th, 844; actual assassinations." 13th, 193; 14th, 593; 15th, 345,

The districts in which the National siderable increases. The 22d Assembly District showed an increase of 1,373; 23d, an increase of 1,983.

Following are the figures by Assembly districts for the third day this year, as compared with the figures for the

third day in 1908 and 1910:

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

9	A.D.	1808	1910.	1912
t	1	1,545	1.514	1.67
đ	2	1,425	1.434	1.70
	3	1,655	1,707	2.07
1	\$	1.002	1.142	1,86
y	5	1,732	1,896	2,00
	6	1.199	1,249	1,41
e	7	1.836	1.788	1,95
	8	1,073	1,201	1,46
-	9	1,678	1.697	1.74
-	10	1.375	1,385	1,53
0	11	1,803	1,868	2,06
8	12	1,806	1.631	1.78
	13	1,602	1,656	1,90
n	14	1,685	1,955	1,93
-	15	2,019	2,260	2,95
	16	1.572	1.650	1.88
L	17	1,978	2,200	2.74
-	18	1,859	1,835	1,95
	19	2,577	3,003	3.74
p	20	1,497	1,707	1,92
1:	21	2,737	2,629	3,40
-	22	1,752	1,835	1.93
33	23	3,717	4,699	6,68
r	24	1.500	1,462	1,42
ı.	25	1,978	1,885	2,13
1	26	1,843	1,900	1,89
	27	1,867	1.725	2,35
	28	1,261	1.433	1,36
	29	2,027	2,102	2,44
	20	8,060	3,118	3,31
	81	2,863	2,554	2,99
ıt	32	4,858	4,876	6,01
	88	2,296	2,541	8,12
0	34	8,363	4,229	5,50
1-	38	2,921	3,739	4,64
100	100	Market Ma	Name and Address of the Owner o	-
đ	Totals	70,001	75,523	80,18
e	BR	OOKL	YN.	
rt	A.D.	1908.	1910.	1912
'n	1	1,693	1,830	2,19
	2	1,661	1.527	1.64
8	8	1,522	1,549	1.62
	4	2,205	2,092	2.80
	5	2,232	2,336	2.69
g	6	1,888	1,864	2.02
8	7	1.742	1,920	2,02
7	8	1,671	1,759	1.77
-	9	3,024	3.470	4.09
h	10	1,922	2,156	2.48
đ	11	1,994	2,131	2,11
	12	2,118	2,131 2,509	2.00
e	18	1,815	1,694	1.88
9	14	1,663	1,587	1,67
	15	1,838	1,893	1.99
44	16	9 710	0.678	2.00

	1000.	10.167	1
*************	1,693	1,830	2
	1,661	1.527	1
*************	1,522	1,549	1
	2.205	2,092	2
	2,232	2,336	2
	1,888	1.864	2
	1.742	1,920	2
*************	1,671	1,759	1
	3,024	3,470	4
	1,922	2,156	2
	1,994	2,131	2
*************	2,118	2,500	2
	1,815	1,694	1
	1,663	1,587	1
	1,838	1.893	î
	2,719	3,575	4
	1.856	2.068	2
	2,807	3,630	- 4
	1.923	1.774	- 1
*************	2,179	2,198	
	1,262	1,218	î
	4.198	4.517	8
	3,087	3,257	3
	2.0020000	Marine	-
otale	48,799	52,644	58
0	UEENS.		
	1908	40.44	-
	2.329	1910.	1
*************	2,128	2,231	2
	3,228	2,235	2
		3,849	
	2,289	3,161	3
otals	9.972	11 476	-
STRIN CARLESTON	27.17.4.2	11 476	1.9

RICHMOND. RECAPITULATION FOR THIRD DAY. Boroughs. 1908. 1910.
Manhattan and Bronx. 70,001 75,523
Brooklyn 48,799 52,644
Queens 9,972 11,476
Richmond 3,325 3,813

.... 132,097 143,456 165,944

included these items: 1904 CONTRIBUTIONS

As he talked he moved his arms Declares It is irksome to Stay Gain of 33,847 Over Third Day Elmer Dover Hands Senate Committee Names of All Who Gave to Roosevelt Fund.

Hilles That Senators Refuse to Permit Him to Read His Statement.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Oct. 18. - The long sought record of contributors to the Republican campaign fund of 1904, tial year, made up, but there was an which has been the subject of politiactual increase in the total figures for cal controversy ever since that year, three days over 1908 of 8,197. This in- was laid before the Senate campaign crease was made up by Brooklyn and investigating committee to-day by Queens, there being a decrease in Man- Elmer Dover, formerly private secretary to Senator Hanna and secretary of the Chicago branch of the Republican National Committee during 1904. The list presented by Mr. Dover was a copy of a list prepared by the late Cornelius N. Bliss, who was treasurer of the committee. Although Mr. Dover would not vouch for its authenticity. never having compared it with the original, there was no reason to doubt

> York, and was stored away with Mr. Dover's papers in Chicago. Corroborative evidence that a contribution of \$100,000 was given either by the Standard Oil Company or officials of the corporation appeared in the list in an item which reads: "H. H. R., J. D. W., \$100,000." It was assumed by the committee and Mr. Dover that the initials "H. H. R." were those of Henry H. Rogers. The initials "J. D. W." were taken to be those of John D. Archbold or John D. Rockefeller, or

that it was accurate. The list was

copied by Arthur E. Fisher, who is now

employed by Mr. Cortelyou in New

possibly those of John D. and William Rockefeller, an error having been made in copying the record. The total of the contributions in luded in the list was \$2,280,018, approximately the sum given by George B. Cortelyou, chairman of the committee, as the amount collected, plus the so-called Harriman fund, which went through the hands of Mr. Bliss. The

list also supplied confirmatory evidence of testimony already given concerning large contributions by J. P. Morgan, George J. Gould, E. H. Harriman and Several items appear opposite th initials "G. W. P.," assumed to be those of George W. Perkins, who collected contributions which were turned into the national fund. George Von L. Meyer, now Secretary of the Navy, col-

and E. T. Stotesbury in Philadelphia. McCormick Causes Rumpus.

lected contributions in Massachusetts

The sensation of to-day's hearing was supplied by Medill McCormick, who is 240; 32d, 2,702. Decreases in Demo- in charge of the Roosevelt headquarcratic districts were as follows: 1st, ters in Chicago. Immediately on tak 1.753; 2d, 4.973; 3d, 914; 5th, 1.392; 7th, ing the stand he began to read a pre 12th, 1,366; 13th, 949;-14th, 953; 16th, acter that the committee refused to

In Brooklyn many of the Democratic the compass of ordinary language," Mr. districts showed large decreases over McCormick read, "to compete with the 1908, while several of the Republican testimony of character assassins and districts showed large increases. The liars like Mr. Hilles-men who by their decreases in Democratic districts were: falsehoods incite weak-minded men to

Senator Oliver demanded that the objectionable language be stricken from Progressives are strong showed con- the record, and was supported by Senator Clapp, the chairman of the com-

mittee, and Senator Paynter. Mr. McCormick was obdurate and in-

sisted that his statement was admissible as evidence, finally submitting it without reading. The witness testified that the cost of

the Illinois campaign was defrayed by himself and Chauncey Dewey, and that he had contributed \$26,500 to the state and national campaigns, including sums he had received from supporters of Roosevelt of which he kept no record. He gave \$16,000 to Dewey, who directed the Illinois campaign; \$10,000 toward the maintenance of Chicago headquarters, and expended \$2,500 in his own

Mr. McCormick denied that he owned stock in, or had any connection with, the Harvester Trust.

Chauncey Dewey, the Roosevelt manager in Illinois, testified that \$18,756 had been expended under his direction Of this amount Medili McCormick gave \$17,500, and \$1,021 was given by himself. The rest was made up of small contributions. He testified that the expenses of the Progressive national convention were \$20,000.

The reason for the comparatively

small expenditure in Illinois, according to Mr. Dewey, was that in most of the counties the organization was supporting Roosevelt and no expenditure of money was necessary.

Harvey Gives Little Information. Colonel George Harvey, sponsor for

Governor Wilson in his earlier political career, gave less information than any other witness who has appeared before the committee, adrottly avoiding being drawn into the expression of an opinion either of Governor Wilson or Thomas F. Ryan. He testified that he knew nothing about contributions, and had never been asked to solicit them or offered to do so. Colonel Harvey denied that he had

ever talked to Thomas F. Ryan about Wilson's candidacy, but he parried the questions of Senator Oliver, who sought to throw some light on the part sup-13,762 posed to have been played by Mr. Ryan in encouraging the candidacy of the Democratic candidate early in the preconvention campaign. The committee was no wiser when Colonel Harvey left the stand than before he took it.

When Mr. Dover was called and presented the list of 1904 campaign fund contributors, he accounted for reveral repetitions of names by explaining that 246,232 285,860 they were mere collectors for the fund 202,066 st.064 44.687 in various states and cities. He mentioned G. von L. Meyer, in Boston; E.

Dryden, in New Jersey, and W. D. Wainwright, in Pittsburgh. The list as Mr. Dover submitted it

ry, Phila. 25,000 Bethlehem Steel Company
I Wainlight 20,000 Bethlehem Steel Company
J. Wainlight 20,000
N. B., for 25,000
L. Meyer 20,000
H. R. and Company
D. W. 100,000
S. Howes, E. T. Stotesbury
Union League
Club, Phila.
Robert Bacon.
Robert Bacon.
T. Stotesbury
Union League
Club, Phila.
Robert Bacon.
T. Stotesbury
Union League
Club, Phila.
Robert Bacon.
T. Stotesbury
Union Deague
Club, Phila. 100,000 20,000 J. H. Hyde. L. N. Sellgm 100,000 Ja 100,000 H. C. Frick... 20,000 D. O. Mills... 100,000 H. McK. Twom Morgan Morgan 100,000 H. McK. Twomby...
E. T. Stotesbury
25,000 J. H. Schiff...
25,000 J. F. Dryden...
Whitelaw Reid.
10,000 G. W. Perkins.
Nicholas Murgay Butler...
Charles P. Taft
25,000 Gifford Pinchot. Lewi-25,000 Charles P. Taft Gifford Pinchot. Jos. H. Chosts, Kountze Co..... John Hay..... Charlemagne 10,000 C. W. Post. 10,000 Seth Low. 10,000 Theodore Roome-10,000 Velt v. L. Meyer H. Mackay. N. Seligman H. Schiff... D. Juilliard itelaw Reid McCormick Tells of "Lles."

After Medill McCormick had stirred up the committee by his attack on Mr. Hilles that he was not permitwithout reading. Substantially it was as follows:

So far as I know, the cost of the cam-aign in Illinois was defraged by Colonel hauncey Dewey and myself. I gave coloney Dewey \$10,000. In addition I gave. exceed \$10,000, toward the mainten-the Chicago general headquarters, we of everything which was given friends, but of which I kept no

me by friends, but of which I kept no record.

In the 2th Congress District, in which I live, I spent about 12,500 in addition to the amount I gave Colonel Dewey.

Throughout the campaign I was not actively concerned with the collection or expenditure of money.

During the whole campaign the Taft people assiduously circulated the lie that I am connected with the Harvester trust. I have never owned and do not own a share of Harvester stock, and do not expect to own a share.

Mr. McCombs has testified that Cyrus McCormick contributed to the Wilson fampaign fund. Cyrus and Harold McCormick and the two Deering brothers represent overwhelmingly the largest represent overwhelmingly the largest stock interest in the Harvester company. Hoth these McCormicks, one of whom is at the head of the trust, are for Wilson. Both the Boerings are against Colonel Roosevelt, and I believe one of them is stock interest in the Harvester company. Hoth the Boerings are against Colonel Roosevelt, and I believe one of them is at the head of the trust, are for Wilson. Hoth the Boerings are against Colonel Roosevelt, and I believe one of them is at the head of the trust, are for Wilson. Hoth the Boerings are against Colonel Roosevelt, and I believe one of them is at the head of the trust has spent large sums in the Roosevelt campaign.

Esside the holdings of the Deerings and cause, to redouble your efforts, in order

continue their campaign, but I ask you may sin the Roosevelt campaign.

Reside the holdings of the Deerings and the McCormicks, Mr. Perkins's are so mall as to be negligible. Counsel for the rust, by the way, is for Mr. Taft.

I demand that the directors of the Hartester trust be called before this committeester trust be called before the committeester trust

up by President Taft. Pernor Wilson has stated that the trust is back of Colonel Roosevelt's determine the formand that the Governor tree trust is back of Colonel Roosever and daday. I demand that the Governor two evidence as to the truth of this harge, and that this committee summon he directors of the Steel Corporation to naulre as to what candidate they are candidacy.

the lease annulment suits of the gov-ernment against the Harriman lines in California, were placed in the record tion, but really I don't need one of you."

by Chairman Clapp. They contra-dicted the testimony of Judge R. S. JAIL FOR TRUST Lovett that the suits had been annulled in 1895, nine years before the so-called Harriman fund of 1904. Mr. Call's statement declared that the suits were abandoned absolutely on July 10,

JOHNSON SEES HIS CHIEF

Confers with Roosevelt on Plans for the Campaign.

Chicago, Oct. 18 .- "Keep the fight going full blast, Johnson. Don't let our boys slack up in their work because I can't be with them for a few days. Tell the people you speak to I wish I could be there working with you myself, and that I certainly will be as soon as my doctors will let me.'

5,000 junction and encouragement to Governor

a voice in the dark, idly calling, but a challenge to them to arise to their own re-

"He laughed and told me I was making an argument to him in so speaking, and suggested I save that to give to my audience to-day.

sponsibilities.

"I suggested he be in no hurry to get away from the hospital, and that he had better see that he did not spoil his chances of regaining health quickly by attempting to get up and around too soon. I tried ted to finish his statement, he filed it not to excite him, but when he talked we got to feeling pretty strongly and Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Johnson had to stop

JOHNSON O. K.'S BIG STICK Also Says T. R. Is Greatest Two-Handed Fighter Ever.

for a righteous cause is not worth his salt.

Governor Johnson smilingly dismissed in police patrol of twenty-five men, which had been assigned to protect him, and laughed when he learned that the detail of police was permanently assigned to Letters and telegrams from Joseph him for his two days' visit here. "Boys, H. Call, special attorney in charge of he told them, "a Vice-Presidential candi

Continued from first page.

ernor left for New York. Many Princeton alumni gathered at the banquet of the Wilson Club, and they gave the Governor a great ovation.

The nominee went to Duquesne Garden, which was packed to the doors with an enthusiastic audience. Here he denied that the Democratic party proposed free trade or anything approaching free trade, and continuing his discussion of the tariff said in part

This was Colonel Roosevelt's parting injunction and encouragement to Governor Hiram Johnson, the Progressive candidate for Vice-President, when the latter left the Presidential candidate at Mercy Hospital to-day.

Mrs. Johnson accompanied her husband into the colonel's room, and, after greeting the patient, chatted with Mrs. Roosevelt while the candidates planned the immediate future for less than half an hour. "He looks fine," said Governor Johnson after the conference. "I told him so, and I also told him not to worry; that we were doing fine; that the people were awakening to the fact our work was not a voice in the dark, idly calling, but a list of the country demands a voice in the dark, idly calling, but a list of the tariff said in partic. The Democratic party purposes mersive are reconsideration of the tariff schedules were constituted as will adjust them to the actual business conditions and interests of the country. Every observant business candidons and interests of the country. Every observant business conditions and interests of the country. Every observant business conditions and interests of the country. Every observant business conditions and interests of the country. Every observant business conditions and interests of the country. Every observant business conditions and interests of the country. Every observant business conditions and interests of the country. Every observant business conditions and interests of the country. Every observant business conditions and interests of the country. Every observant business conditions and interests of the country. Every observant business conditions and interests of the country. Every observant business conditions and interests of the country every observant business conditions and interests of the country. Every observant business conditions and interests of the country. Every observant business conditions and interests of the country event business conditions and interests of the country. Every observant business conditions and interests of the country

so overshadowed the rest as to give them no chance of light or air.

It is obvious that the country demands and will sconer or later obtain a thoroughly considered revision of the tarin, and the serious practical question now is when and how shall it be brought about? It is practically out of the question that the Republicans should control the majority of the next House of Representatives. It is evident that those who "stand pat" on the tariff will not control the next Senate. The forces of reform will be dominant in both houses. To be held at a standstill in such circumstances by a standstill in such circumstances by a President entirely out of sympathy with Congress will be to generate greater and greater uneasiness, greater and greater are stlessness, deeper and deeper discontent, and so to mass the forces which may ultimately make change when a comes too rapid and too radical.

While Governor Wilson declined again to-day to make any comment on Colo nel Roosevelt's statement declaring that the Democratic nominee ought to continue stumping regardless of the attempted assassination, it was an nounced by the Governor that he would make no change in his plans for the remainder of the campaign. Governor Wilson is firm in his intention of closing his speaking engagements to-morrow night, when he appears in Carnegie Hall, New York, and the Academy of Music, Brooklyn

SCHRANK MAKES HIS WILL Wants the Bullet That Hit Roosevelt Exhibited.

Milwaukee, Oct. 18 .- Colonel Roosevelt's assailant, John Schrank, exhibited to-day for the first time an interest in Colonel prisoner, was brought into the tier of cells where Schrank is confined. Paper containing news of the attack have been denied the prisoner, and for that reason he did not know the condition of his intended victim.

"Is Roosevelt still alive?" he asked Bailey, who answered in the affirmative Schrank did not reply, and walked back to his cell.

Schrank has made his will. One other provisions is that the missile which struck Colonel Roosevelt be given to a New York historical society and be placed on exhibition, with the revolver, in the rotunda of the Capitol in Albany. He told one of his fellow prisoners that he desired the bullet and revolver to be a con stant reminder to posterity of "the danger of attempting to violate the third term tradition."

Electric Transportation

If in any way interested in local delivery service, don't fail to examine the electric vehicles, including delivery wagons and trucks, large and small, now on display at the

Electrical Exposition

In The New Grand Central Palace, Closing Saturday Night.

As in no other way, this Exposition gives an inside view of the simplicity and compactness with which these vehicles are constructed.

> If street, suburban, and now trunk line railways, can afford only the electric service, going to enormous expense in discarding old and buying new equipment. how can any other method of transportation be seriously considered by those looking for low operating costs, freedom from breakdown, long and useful life of apparatus, and satisfactory service to the public?

There are also a number of exhibits showing that which is newest in storage battery design and construction.

This Association will gladly send free tickets of admission to anyone interested in the subject who will ask for them in writing.

The New York Electric Vehicle Association 124 W. 42d Street